

# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

MILK MAID  
STERILIZED  
NATURAL  
MILK.  
PURE, FRESH  
COWS' MILK.

No. 16,128.

號四十月正年五十五百九千壹英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1915.

庚申年歲次丁巳

PR. 02, \$8.00 Per Month

## THORNE'S No. 4, OLD VAT SCOTCH WHISKY.

As supplied to the House  
of Lords and House of Com-  
mons.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS  
ALEXANDRIA BUILDING, HONGKONG.

DR. YAMAZAKI  
SURGEON DENTIST.

HAS RETURNED from JAPAN and  
may be consulted daily at  
34 Queen's Road.  
(Corner of Flower Street).

Tel. No. 1382.

Hongkong, December 8, 1914. 1977

### THE CHINA MAIL NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should  
be addressed to THE EDITOR.  
Correspondents must forward their  
names and addresses with any communica-  
tion addressed to the Editor, not necessarily  
for publication but as evidence of good  
faith.  
All matter for publication should be  
written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be  
addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "The China Mail" is  
\$30 per annum, per quarter and per month  
as follows:

The "China Mail" is delivered free to  
subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.  
Postage is charged at the rate of fifty  
cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China  
Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as  
the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit  
30 cts. per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland  
China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage  
\$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty  
cents each.

Alterations and additions to advertise-  
ments on Pages 6, 7, 8, and 9 should  
be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham  
Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to advertise-  
ments on pages 1, 4, 5 and 8 should be  
sent in not later than 1 p.m.

New advertisements should be sent in  
before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and subscriptions which  
are not ordered for a fixed period will be  
continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: "MART" Hongkong.  
Code: "A.M.C." 5th Edition.  
Telephone No. 22.

THE CHINA MAIL LIMITED

### LEAF OF DEATH.

Circus Shows Sensational Turn.

A remarkable feat by a French soldier  
who has some celebrity in the Continental  
Circus, "business" as an "English clown,"  
and calls himself "professionally Williams,"  
has been told by one of his company  
officers. A French trench was entailed  
by a German machine-gun, and the losses  
in consequence became so serious that the  
lieutenant in charge commanded aloud: "If  
we only had somebody up there he might  
be able to deal with them," pointing to  
the tottering remnant of a chimney stack,  
the jagged tip of which was thirty feet  
above the ground. "He knew nothing of  
the peculiar abilities of Williams, and  
when the latter related and said: 'I think  
I can get up there,' he merely shrugged  
and noticed."

Throwing off his heavy overcoat, the  
clown soldier rushed to the chimney stack  
and, with his rifle slung on his back,  
climbed up it like a monkey, reeling  
momentarily on precarious which crumbled  
beneath his touch, till from the summit he  
was able to shoot the exact position and  
distance of the deadly German gun. Then  
he coolly began firing himself. The trem-  
bling, brickwork seemed to sway with  
every movement he made, and it was too  
much for his comrades' nerves to watch  
him. They begged him to come down,  
and finally an officer, perceptibly ordered  
him to descend. In a few minutes he was  
on the ground.

First he dropped his rifle, and then,  
bringing the hearts of all who witnessed  
the feat into their mouths, he literally took  
a header at a low tiled roof twenty feet  
below, and rebounded from it like a ball  
of indiarubber, landing on his feet and  
playfully striking a grotesque, clownish  
attitude, with his fingers behind his ears,  
saying with a grin in the peculiar Anglo-  
French he affects: "My new turn—the  
leap of death." He is to have the Cross of  
the Legion of Honour for his "leap of  
death."

### DO YOU COUGH?

DON'T overstrain the fine membrane of  
the throat in trying to dislodge the  
phlegm. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy  
will accomplish this for you, and cure the  
cold that is causing it. For sale by all  
Chemists and Storekeepers.

### BUSINESS NOTICES.

## CAFÉ AU LAIT

Coffee & Milk as served in France but made in England.  
MILKMAID BRAND.  
Best Coffee, luscious Dairy Milk, refined Sugar, all in correct  
proportions, and only hot water needed to make a perfect  
beverage that is  
WARMING—INVIGORATING—SUSTAINING.

Now a splendid time to try it.  
NO EXTRA MILK  
NO EXTRA SUGAR  
NO TIME  
NO TROUBLE  
NO WASTE  
SERVANTS CANNOT SPOIL IT.

If there is any difficulty in preparing



please write to  
MILKMAID Depot, P.O. Box 251, Hongkong,  
giving name and address, and enclosing 5 cents, and a trial tin  
enough for 8 cups will be sent free.  
Sold at all Stores 45 cents per large tin.

## W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.

Kowloon Bay

### SHIPBUILDERS AND REPAIRERS.

VESSELS IN STEEL OR WOOD, STEAM OR MOTOR DRIVEN, TUGS,  
BARGES, STEAM OR OIL LIGHTERS, LAUNCHES,  
MOTOR YACHTS AND HOUSEBOATS.

ROOFS, BRIDGES, STEEL BUILDINGS AND CONSTRUCTION WORK.  
SMART STEAM LAUNCHES FOR SALE OR HIRE.  
SOLE AGENTS FOR KELVIN MOTORS.

### WHO'S WHO IN JAPAN

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY S. KURIHA.

The first (1913) edition is already issued.

BIOGRAPHIES of over 6,000 people  
who are well-known in society and of  
several hundred foreigners associated with  
Japan appear in this book. Quite new  
materials and accurate sketches, both being  
utterly free from prejudice.

Many portraits are inserted. The book  
contains over 4,000 pages.  
The price is 70c (12/-) or \$3 per copy.  
Orders for the book should be accompanied  
by payment.

Subscribers for the second annual edition  
of "Who's Who in Japan" will be allowed  
a reduction of one yen.

The registered postage is 18 cts. to Korea  
and China 40 cts. and to Europe & America  
70 cts. or 35 cents.

It is a Good Advertising Medium.

Many influential papers of the world  
noticed this work in the highest terms.

For example, The Daily Mail says:—  
Yet another "Who's Who" and this  
time from Japan! The reader is apt at  
first to regard it as a curiosity, as a sign  
that the East has now become Western  
practically almost to the last detail. But  
"Who's Who in Japan" is far more than  
a curiosity; it is a very sound and useful  
reference book. It is printed in English  
and contains brief biographies, on the  
accepted model of prominent men in Japan.  
Mr. Kuriha is a skilful editor and has done  
his work well.

Who's Who in Japan Publishing Office,  
No. 5, 1-chome, Uchisaiwaicho,  
Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

## PATELL & CO.

Exporters & Importers

General Merchants

and

Commission Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON.

SHANGHAI AND

HANKOW.

SIEN TING.

Surgeon Dentist.

No. 14, D'ARVILLE STREET

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation.

If you happen to be late from meals will  
be "Conscientiously and Promptly served  
with the same." Only at the ALEXAN-  
DRA CAFE.

### YEW LEE & Co.

Ah Cheong and L. Hanson.

STEVEDORES, SHIP-CHANDLERS,  
COMPRADORES and COAL MERCHANTS.

15, LEE TEE STREET, WEST.

Telephone No. 1230.

Hongkong, Oct. 29, 1914. 1145

### CHEN KWONG & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL IMPORT & EXPORT.

CANTON

LARGE WHOLESALE & RETAIL

STORE.

FURNITURE, Draperies, Groceries,  
Boat and Shoes.

Makers of Jewellery, Lacquerware,  
Crockery Ware.

Ironmongery, Wine and Spirits.

Foreign Clothes for gentlemen made to  
order by our own tailors.

Large assortment of Chinese Silks and  
Foreign Goods of every description.

All goods sold at reasonable Prices.

The Cheapest and Best place in Canton &  
Hongkong to buy Chinese and Foreign  
Goods.

SUP PAT POO STREET.

Tel. No. 1406. CANTON and

No. 237, 239, Des Voeux Road

and No. 120, Connaught Road Central.

Tel. No. 811. Hongkong.

### PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

1.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

3.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

3.00 p.m. to 3.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

3.10 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SUNDAYS.

7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon. Every 15 minutes.

12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

3.00 p.m. to 3.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

3.10 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the

Company's Office, ALEXANDRIA BUILDING,  
Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.

### BUSINESS NOTICES.

## THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGE-  
MASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL,  
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE  
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway  
Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 757' x 84' x 3.8'

Pumps empty Dock in 2-34 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement,  
providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES

throughout the Shipyard ranging up to 100 Tons.

5-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Lanes, etc.

AGENTS FOR:—

JOHN I. THORNTON & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS,  
LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS & PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY  
DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING & LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 noon at the  
Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK." Telephone No. 512.

## HONGKONG TURKISH BATH & TOILET CO., LTD.

NOW OPEN

LADIES DAYS MONDAYS AND TUESDAYS

CHARGES:—

Turkish Bath - - - - - 1/3

Electric Bath - - - - - 2

Complete Body Massage - - - - - 2

Simple Bath - - - - - 75 cts.

FOR MEDICAL BATH DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTION WANTED.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR VOLUNTEERS.

15 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. J. O. SCPIESS, Manager.

## LIPTONS

No. 1 Tea 95 cts. per lb. Foochow Buds 80 cts. per lb.

Our own Special Blend of India & China Teas

85 cts. per lb.

Roasted & Ground daily the best Java Coffee

75 cts. per lb.

For absolutely the best Cup of Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, also Scones, Cakes, etc.

procurable in Hongkong—to be obtained only at

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

LADIES CLOAK ROOM.

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND

## GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART,

MANAGER.

## PEAK HOTEL

ADMITABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS' HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' Rooms.

Root Grinders.

Terms:—From \$5 per day Max.

Telegraph Add: "Peakful."

P. O. PEUSTER,

Manager.

## GRAND HOTEL

A FIRST CLASS ANCEP-TO-DATE HOTEL, capital location, within

the vicinity of all the principal Banks.

Noted for the Best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine

under European Supervision. A First Class string Orchestra renders selections from

6.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping people.

For further particulars apply

Telephone 157.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "COMFORT."

Manager.

### BUSINESS NOTICES.

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

## Portland Cement

In Casks of 375 lbs. net

to Bags of 250 lbs. net

Shewan, Tomes & Co.

GENERAL MANAGERS

## CRUICKSHANK'S COUGH BALSAM.

A VALUABLE REMEDY FOR COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA AND

ALL DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS.

PRICE \$1.00 Per Bottle.

## MARTIN'S MIXTURE.

A SPECIFIC FOR INFLUENZA, HAY FEVER, COLD IN THE HEAD.

PRICE \$1.00 Per Bottle

## VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

## THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

## PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1" to 15"

CABLE LAID 5" to 15"

4 STRAND 3" to 10"

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1914. 501

## "MUMEYA"

"While-you-wait" Photography

JUST ARRIVED FROM JAPAN A FULLY QUALIFIED ARTIST WITH

APPARATUS AND MATERIALS WHICH CAN FURNISH

IN AN HOUR

PRICE 2.00 per 3 pcs. for Post Card.



## INTIMATIONS

## G. FALCONER &amp; CO., LTD.,

## WATCHMAKERS &amp; JEWELLERS.

DIAMOND BRACELETS, RINGS, BROOCHES,  
SILVER CUPS, TEA SETS, CIGARETTE CASES,  
etc., etc.,

AGENTS FOR

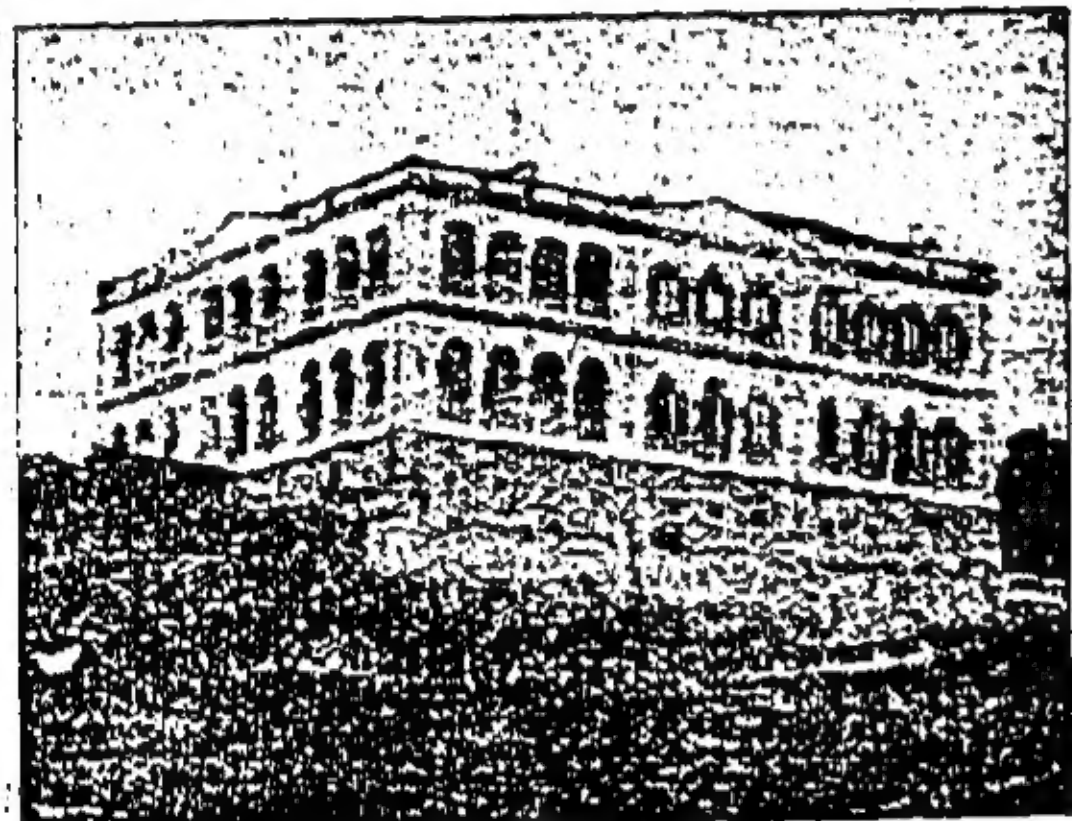
BENSON'S ENGLISH MADE WATCHES.

HOTEL MANSIONS: OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

## WING KEE &amp; CO.,

Nos. 47, 49 and 40, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL  
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS, COAL  
MERCHANTS, &c., &c., OF FIFTY YEARS STANDING  
SHIP CAPTAINS ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE US A TRIAL  
FRANCISCO TSE YAT, General Manager.  
Hongkong, August 13, 1908.

## BOA VISTA HOTEL



## MACAO

THE above HOTEL is now under new EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT. Tourists  
and Visitors guaranteed every comfort and an excellent cuisine. Be attentive  
and moderate rates.  
For Particular Apply to THE MANAGER.

THE KAILAN MINING  
ADMINISTRATION.

## KAIPING COAL

Now well-known throughout the East for  
STEAM RAISING, FORGING, STEEL MAKING, SHIPS' BUNKERS AND  
HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

## KAIPING COKE

Competes with the best quality English Coke for  
FOUNDRY, SMELTING AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

HIGHEST FIREBRICKS  
FIRECLAY,  
STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND.

OFFICES: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.  
TEL. ADDRESS: MAISHAN, HONGKONG.  
TELEPHONE: No. 462.

DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

A Natural  
Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due  
to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism  
and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil  
spirits exist still. We call them "Disease  
Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once  
lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with  
its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches  
and pains, is the result.

ENO'S  
FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease  
germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It  
clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new  
life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy  
action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole  
digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young  
or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhea  
by removing the irritating cause.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping  
a bottle in the house.

Prepared only by

ENO, Ltd., FRUIT SALT WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.  
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

## INTIMATIONS

MITSUBISHI KWAISHA  
(MITSU BISHI CO.)

## COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKE-  
SIMA, OCHI, MUTAGE, YO-  
SHINOTANI, KISHIDAKE, HOJO,  
KANADA, NAMATUTTA, SAKO,  
SHINNEW and KAMIVAMADA  
Collieries.

AGENTS for SAKTU, & OYUBARI  
COALS.

HEAD OFFICE: TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—

Nagasaki, Moji, Karatsu,  
Wakamatsu, Otsu, Muroran,  
Hakodate, Kobe, Osaka, Kure,  
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya,  
Tsuruga, Shanghai, Hongkong,  
Hankow, Peking.

TEL. ADDRESS for above: IWASAKI.  
Codes:—A1, ABC 5th Ed., Western Union.

## AGENCIES:

CRINKING: Messrs Gearing &  
Co.MANILA: Messrs Maconday &  
Co.SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co.  
Ltd.GLASGOW: Messrs A. R. Brown,  
McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

For particulars, apply to

K. KATO,  
Manager,  
No. 2, PENNY STREET,  
HONGKONG.

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THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY COMPANY  
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT  
the TWENTY SEVENTH ORDINARY  
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this COMPANY will be  
held at the Office of Messrs Jardine Matheson  
& Company, Limited, on TUESDAY the 2nd February,  
1915 (both days inclusive) during which period no  
Transfer of Shares can be registered.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the  
Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY,  
22nd January to TUESDAY 2nd February,  
1915 (both days inclusive) during which  
period no Transfer of Shares can be  
registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, Jan. 13, 1915.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING  
COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT  
the TWENTY SEVENTH ORDINARY  
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this COMPANY will be  
held at the Office of Messrs Jardine Matheson  
& Company, Limited, on TUESDAY the 2nd February,  
1915 (both days inclusive) during which period no  
Transfer of Shares can be registered.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the  
Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY,  
22nd January to TUESDAY 2nd February,  
1915 (both days inclusive) during which  
period no Transfer of Shares can be  
registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

General Agents for

The West Point Building Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, Jan. 13, 1915.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE  
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT  
the FIRST ORDINARY MEETING OF  
SHAREHOLDERS in this COMPANY will be  
held at the Office of Messrs Jardine Matheson  
& Company, Limited, on TUESDAY the 2nd February,  
1915 (both days inclusive) during which period no  
Transfer of Shares can be registered.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the  
Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY,  
22nd January to TUESDAY 2nd February,  
1915 (both days inclusive) during which  
period no Transfer of Shares can be  
registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE  
LIMITED.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary to

The General Managers.

Hongkong, January 13, 1915.

DON'T Forget after the Show, Supper,  
and Light Amusement.

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Open 11 1/2 Midnight.

ON THE HILLS

SMOKE

"GARRICK"  
MIXTURE

THIS HIGH-CLASS MIXTURE IS  
OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE

## BATTLE STORIES.

## "GOOD OLD DEVONS."

German Admission.

An officer in the 1st Battalion Devon-  
shire Regiment, in a letter to a friend in  
England, dated Nov. 5, gives a graphic  
description of the work of the Devons,  
of how they held a position against the  
Germans incessantly for a considerable  
period, displaying remarkable powers of  
endurance and fine fighting qualities, in  
the face of tremendous odds. He says:

On the night of Oct. 22, we advanced  
a mile and dug ourselves more or less in  
by dawn, and soon after light we saw  
a mass of German infantry emerging  
from our front, and advance to attack us.

We opened fire on them, and killed  
dozens. This was answered by the Ger-  
mans with a tremendous shell fire from  
their heavy guns. The Devons were  
perfectly wonderful; not a man left his  
trench. All day long the battle raged,  
and you never saw such an inferno.

By night the place was a mass of fire, smoke,  
death, and dying. All night they attacked  
us. Sometimes they got right up to our  
trenches, only to be hurled back by the  
Devons' bayonets. Dawn broke on the  
24th with the same struggle still going  
on, and it continued all day and night,  
and all through the 25th. We never  
slept a wink, and by night we were  
absolutely done. No human could have  
done more.

The men were perfectly splendid, and  
repulsed every attack, with great loss  
to the enemy. We were relieved at one  
a.m. on Oct. 26, and as we marched  
back a mile into billets all the troops  
cheered us enthusiastically. General Smith-  
Barrow sent a wire congratulating us  
on our splendid fight. We heard officially  
from Divisional Headquarters that there  
were 1,000 dead Germans in front of our  
trenches. The whole place was littered  
with their dead. We lost four officers  
killed, four wounded, and 150 men killed  
and wounded. One shell pitched in my  
company's trench, killing and wounding  
two officers and thirty-five men.

On another occasion, the officer, with  
two men, volunteered for a particularly  
hard piece of work. Approaching to  
ascertain the true position regarding the  
occupation of a certain line of trenches,  
the gallant officer stated:

We were met by a hellish fire, which  
killed both of my men. One bullet tore  
a hole inside my thigh about 4 in long  
and as deep as a pencil. It was, how-  
ever, only a graze, nothing serious. An-  
other bullet went through my coat pocket.  
It was a hot corner; all these shots were  
fired not twenty yards away. To go on  
was suicide, so I crawled back into  
safety, fearing every second would be  
my last, and with difficulty and in some  
pain I got back to the general and told  
him the position. Reinforcements were  
sent up and the Germans turned back.

On the 27th we were in another fight.  
This time we relieved another regiment,  
some five miles north of our last fight,  
and here we found the Germans en-  
trenched forty yards from us. We  
fought here until Nov. 1, night and day  
again. The Germans made six attacks  
on our left on Oct. 29, all of which we  
drove off. We killed a lot here. One  
of the bayonet charges accounted for  
seventy dead Germans and fourteen pri-  
soners.

Six days later he writes to a friend  
in England:

How pleased we were when we reached  
Tougenoy, a small town a few miles  
below Meaux, and started advancing on  
Sept. 6. Then we knew something was  
being done, but on the retreat (from  
Meaux) we seemed to be running away  
from the enemy and making no attempt

to stop their advancing. This greatly  
disheartened the troops. Of course, we  
did not know the scheme at the time.  
We advanced rapidly towards the north-  
east frontier until we reached the Aisne,  
when we found the Germans in a very  
strong position. We heard that their  
main body had been preparing for six  
days before we arrived.

We came into action at Y. on Nov. 4,  
a very small village about eight miles to  
the south of Soissons on Nov. 4, Sept.  
14. There we were in action for twenty-  
two days. We had rather a lively time,  
with plenty of the celebrated "candy-  
boxes" coming over us every day.  
Our headquarters were billeted on the  
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**Hughes and Hough**  
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT,  
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General Auctioneers  
AND  
Share, Coal and  
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PROPRIETORS  
"TO-KWA-WAN"  
COAL STORAGE.

Codes used  
A.B.C. and 5th Editions.  
All TELEGRAPHIC CODES.  
Telegraphic Address  
MEIRION HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.  
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

FRIDAY and SATURDAY,  
the 15th and 16th January, 1915,  
commencing each day at 2.30 p.m.,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Voeux Road, Corner of  
Lee House Street.

A VERY VALUABLE COLLECTION OF  
CHINESE PORCELAINS, BRASSES,  
BRONZES,  
Recently imported from the North.  
Consisting of—  
Yuen, Ming, Kanghi, Kwangching,  
Kienlung, Torkwang and Kaiching  
Products.  
Comprising—  
White and Blue Plates and Vases, a  
number of Sang-de-Bouff and Peach Bloom  
Vases, 3 and 5 Coloured Vases, Agate and  
Crystal Snuff Bottles and Ornaments,  
Ming Bronzes and Inlaid Burners, etc.,  
etc.

Old Lacquer Screens, Amber, Coral and  
Jadestone Bells, Old Chinese Engravings  
and Pictures, Etruscan, Mandarin  
Coins, etc., etc.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)  
N.B.—The Undersigned will give one  
week guarantee as genuineness of the  
articles offered.  
Terms of Sale—from Catalogue.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, January 4, 1915.

G. R.  
PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,  
the 18th January, 1915, at 3 p.m.,  
on the Spot.

The Several Lots Numbered 1 to 19 on  
Plan to be seen at the Auctioneers' Office,  
for erection of  
BOOTH AND MATSHEDS  
on the Government Ground adjoining the  
Race Course, North of the Grand Stand  
Enclosure.

Terms—Cash.  
For Plan and Conditions of Sale,  
apply to  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers to the Government.  
Hongkong, Jan. 12, 1915.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

TUESDAY,  
the 19th January, 1915, at 3 p.m.,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Voeux Road, Corner of  
Lee House Street.

THREE VALUABLE VELVET  
PILE CARPETS.  
NEW.  
Terms—As usual.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Jan. 13, 1915.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

WEDNESDAY,  
the 20th January, 1915, at 11 a.m.,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Voeux Road, Corner of  
Lee House Street.

SEVERAL CASES OF ASSORTED  
SILKS.  
Originally imported from Peking.  
Terms—As usual.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Jan. 14, 1915.



**HAVE YOU USED  
KAMINIA OIL?**  
(Registered.)  
The World's Favourite Hair Oil.  
For beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair, for preventing its falling off, for restoring it to its natural colour, for making it silky, pliant and lustrous, and for keeping the brain cool and refreshed. No other hair oil can approach it in perfection. It has, besides, the most delicate and charming perfume.  
**TEST IT FREE.**  
A sample phial will be sent free of charge to all who write for it.  
Can be had from all Universal Providers and other principal dealers in the Colony or from the sole agents Choo Choo Wai, No. 8, Yee Wo Street, Hongkong.  
Sole Proprietors:  
**KAMINIA PERFUMERY COMPANY,**  
Bombay, India.

### PRISON CAMPS.

#### HOW GERMANS TREAT THE BRITISH.

An American Report.

Mr. Chandler Anderson and Mr. Hubert Corey, of the American Embassy, have just returned from a visit to five German camps in Germany, and their reports, which will be published in the meantime, it is possible, thanks to the courtesy of Mr. Hubert Corey and Mr. Frederick Palmer, both well-known and experienced American war correspondents, who have recently visited the military camp at Döberitz, on the outskirts of Berlin, to describe the lot of the prisoners, among whom are many of our troops.

In a conversation which a "Daily Chronicle" representative had with Mr. Corey, who has returned to England, he gave some impressions of his visit. The camp at Döberitz is a barbed wire enclosure, very much after the Aldershot pattern. The ground is sandy and uneven, and has been excavated which shelter from 200 to 500 men. About 9,000 British, French and Russians are imprisoned here.

Mr. Corey says that he heard stories of fights between men of the different nations when they first came here, a tendency which was extremely encouraged by the German guards, who must have rather a dull time of it.

"If there was any friction, things seem to have simmered down now," Mr. Corey observed, and at any rate the men have troubles enough of their own without making more. You can't expect prisoners of war to have a very gay time, but there is the most horrible position, next to the trenches, that you can possibly imagine.

**BRITISH DIGNITY.**  
"You will be glad to hear that the German guards are quite complimentary about the way the British soldiers accept their position. They are well disciplined and obey all orders, but they are quite dignified and don't cringe. And the guards believe are quite kindly disposed towards them. Both British and French soldiers try to keep themselves clean and neat in difficult, indeed, impossible conditions."

"When I visited the camp it had been raining for days and the ground was very sloppy, on perhaps I didn't see the place under the best conditions. I was able to get information about the equipment and feeding. The men sleep on straw pallets and have one blanket apiece. When they arrived many of them were very poorly clothed, but Mr. Gurnard, the American Ambassador, has interested himself in the matter and secured more clothing for them."

"Mainly, the prisoners have three things to complain of. In the first place there is the frightful monotony; there is, absolutely, nothing to do. I heard some of the British singing, and I remarked that it did not exactly strike me as a place favourable to melody. 'Hark! one of them retorted, 'we've got to do something.'"

"Those who volunteer for manual labour are the food, lack of sanitation, and the plentifulness of vermin. In the morning each man gets a hunk of bread-war bread, made of rye and potatoes, and a cup of weak tea. At night the supper is the same, with once in a while a small piece of sausage. The one warm meal they get is in the middle of the day—a vegetable stew, very watery, and with little more than a suspicion of meat in it."

"They don't get enough to eat, either in quantity or sustaining quality—that is the solid fact. Most of the men are pale—some of them so pallid that they frighten you. There are, of course, some husky chaps who would flourish on a diet of ten pennies, but the majority are underfed, and the guards acknowledge it. As to the suggestion that the rations are the usual military rations of the German army, that is ridiculous. I am not saying that they ought to be, because men who are doing nothing don't want as much food as those who are marching and fighting. But they don't get food enough to keep them healthy. Different countries have different standards, but I know that we wouldn't treat any kind of prisoners in America in this way."

"We saw the dinner being served out when we were in the camp," said Mr. Corey. "The men marched up to the

cooking tent through a series of double-barrelled ways—two abreast. Each man had a little tin bowl and a fork and spoon, and as he passed the tent he was handed his portion. Ninety thousand of them were served in this way in little over an hour—a very fast operation.

"I don't know what the other camps are like; nobody except officials are allowed to visit them, but Döberitz is probably not better.

Perhaps the worst feature is the absolute lack of sanitation. There is no provision whatever for bathing or washing clothing, except a kind of horse trough, with, of course, cold water. Soap can be bought in the canteen. I saw some of the British stripped to the waist trying to get clean under these unpromising conditions. The camp is swarming with vermin—we were warned against going into the tents on that account even the guards do not escape. They cannot do anything to get rid of the plague. When a man becomes very bad he goes into hospital, and then makes a fresh start with a new draft."

"When the really cold weather comes on—Döberitz was pretty black when we were there—the men are to be moved to a new camp of very substantial frame buildings. They have been built for the Germans troops during manoeuvres—later on—if there are any left. The prisoners will, at any rate, be warmer there, for the sheds are well built with double sides and roofs, and heated with stoves. But they will be horribly crowded. The guards told me that it would be necessary to fill those huts just as full as men can sit, elbow to elbow, and foot to foot."

"The British do their very best to keep themselves in condition. They play games of various sorts and take all the exercise they can. Those who have money can buy at the canteen some of the minor comforts—tobacco and a variety of rough food. They are allowed to receive and send money orders. Otherwise they have no money. I didn't hear of them receiving pay. Among the British prisoners and many of the men who were captured outside Antwerp, mere youngsters—some of them."

"We were not allowed to visit Ruhleben, where the civilians are detained, and I believe the conditions are much the same there as far as food is concerned. I am told the Germans hunted all round to get a camp which would match your Newbury racecourse, where the Germans are imprisoned. Ruhleben is the trotting racecourse of Berlin."

"It is a miserable unhappy life at the camp," remarked Mr. Frederick Palmer in supplementing the description of his colleague. "This thin cabbage soup, which is the staple of the ration, is absolutely insufficient to support men, especially in that rigorous climate. I don't see how they are going to exist through the winter on this stuff. And the Germans cannot make the excuse that they are short of food—there is plenty of food in the country."

(To be continued in To-morrow's issue.)

### LONDON VICAR AS "SPY."

#### Friendly German Saves Him from Death.

How he escaped the death penalty as a spy was related on November 24 by the Rev. B. G. Bourchier, vicar of St. Jude-on-the-Hill, Hampstead, in a description of his Belgian experiences, at the Hyde Park Hotel.

Mr. Bourchier said he went to Belgium in August with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Greenhalgh, the latter having been invited by the Belgian Government to equip a hospital in Brussels.

They were arrested while on a motor tour, and at Tongres Mr. Bourchier asked the German commander if he might have a glass of water. The officer replied that he might if he asked for it in German. "German," he said, would be the universal language of the world, "but," he added significantly, "you won't need to learn it."

They then gathered at 11 o'clock that night, and they were to be shot at 4 o'clock the next morning, and resigned themselves to their fate.

But about midnight a young officer went to them and asked them to tell their story, which they did. The officer said, "I am married to an English girl, and I have learned to love a profound respect for the English, and for her sake I shall do what I can for you." The morning came, and it was evident that the officer had been able to dissuade his superior officer from carrying out his designs.

### INDIAN PRINCE ON THE GREAT WAR.

#### SPLENDID LOYALTY TO THE KING-EMPEROR.

200,000 Native Troops.

"Millions of Millions."

(By W. T. Massey in the "Daily Telegraph.")

Cairo, Nov. 23.

The fifth of India's princes to proceed to the front to assist in the Empire's battle is in Cairo to-day. This is the Maharaja of Idar, the ruling chief of a native State in Rajputana, who is on his way to take up duty on the General Staff. His Highness is the adopted son of the veteran Sir Porab Singh, whom he succeeded on Sir Porab's abdication to become Regent of Jodhpore. Sir Porab is now in France with the Maharajah of Jodhpore.

The Maharaja of Idar granted me an interview, in which he spoke eloquently of India's glorified duty to the Empire's war. His words were full of Imperial enthusiasm, and should stimulate India's youth to follow India's example. He said:

"Everybody in India is for England. A few Bengalis and Punjabis may talk, but they are little people and do not count. All the fingers of a hand are not of the same size. India wants to do her duty, and knows her duty is to fight for the Emperor by the side of the Emperor's troops."

"There is no need to praise India, for to do our duty is an honour. It is a great pride to us that the Emperor accepted our services. We first heard that India's contribution would be one hundred thousand native troops; we were sorry the number was limited, but the Emperor knows the number of soldiers we want, and we bow to his will. Now we learn that two hundred thousand native troops will go. We are glad to hear this news, for in India many men who are heart-broken at being left behind will now be happy. If the Emperor asks for one million, two millions, three millions, our pride will be the greater. He shall have them, fully trained and steadfast."

"Our resources, our men, and our money are at the Emperor's disposal. If he wishes an army as large as the Tsar's India will furnish the men. Nepal has offered eighty thousand trained men. Rajputana has an army of thirty thousand, but has nearly six hundred thousand recruits. Did Germany count on that? Because Britain is fighting for world civilisation and for the life of a small State like Belgium, everything we have is here."

"Now is the time to die. It is glorious to die in battle for a just cause. Indians know that if they die of cholera or dysentery they are forgotten, but if they fall in battle, fighting honourably, they go straight to Paradise. To die in battle is not to die. Our names live for ever. Our families are proud of us. Every boy, as well as the men, would willingly give his life in this war."

The Maharajah of Jodhpore, who is seventeen years old, offered his services, but the Viceroy said he was too young, and he wept at the disappointment. His mother wished him to go, and he wrote several letters to the Viceroy, asking what did it matter if he were killed, as he had three brothers; and he was allowed to do his duty. My son, aged fourteen, wanted to come with me. I told him that when my duty was done, he could follow. Our ladies want us to go and fight for the Emperor."

**DEVOTED FOLLOWERS.**  
When I was appointed to the Staff I was told that I could not take a suite of servants, and was limited to two grooms and a dressing boy. My eyes see you with me are soldiers holding the rank of captain, and my personal servant is also an officer. They will groom the horses and attend to me, but when there is fighting to be done they will fight. I am taking twelve despatch riders, all men of good birth, and many chiefs are serving as sappers and troopers. When I knew I was going to France I invited some head men to dinner, and gave my military secretary directions for carrying on the business of the State. I regretted I could not take him. He bowed to my decision, but when dinner was over he went to his room and shot himself."

The eyes who brought my horses to Bombay hid themselves on the train."

**LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND.**  
"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

**WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND.**  
Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Price: 7/6 and 3/6.

**THE ALEXANDRA CAFE** cannot be described as a "cheap" place, for the food is very good, and the service is excellent. It is a place where you can get a good meal for a reasonable price.

**HOME SECRETARY AND PRESS.**  
The Discharge of a Thankless But Necessary Task.

Mr. McKenna, the Home Secretary, is being attacked in various newspapers. As Home Secretary he is the official head of the police, and in that capacity he has some unpleasant duties to discharge just now. In any action which he threatens to take through the Press Bureau he is simply the instrument of the police authorities, on whose initiative he indicates proceedings.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" recognises the difficult position the Home Secretary occupies in these days and also the necessity for his duties to the country, and in an article entitled "But they say—"

It is right that the public should understand that he has a sense of duty, and that it is due to him as much as to any living man that this country does not now stand in a position of supreme danger. The full story of his tenure of the office of First Lord of the Admiralty has not been told, but those who recall the struggle for the "Eight" in 1900 will remember how Mr. McKenna fought with his elements in the Cabinet, and how it was only when it was found that nothing could shake him from his determination to resign that year, that the additional four battalions were as length sanctioned. If there are any who are unaware of the fact, it is well that they should be made acquainted with it. Anyone who will carefully read what our position would have been today if he had not fought his battle clean out and won it.

We have differed from Mr. McKenna on a hundred points, and here, over and over again, in the course of the many political struggles which are now in abeyance, had occasion to criticise his actions. But this man saved the Navy, and the country owes him a debt of gratitude which cannot easily be measured. Let that fact be borne in mind at this moment, when he is discharging a thankless but necessary task.

**BRUGES UNDER THE INVADER.**

#### Brutal Rule of Prussian Officers.

An interesting story of how Bruges is making the best of her misfortune under the German occupation was told to a representative of "The Daily News" recently by a resident of the city, who had just reached London.

"For the most part," he said, "the people are now content to take things as they come, and the best of a bad job, and wait and hope for the day when the tide will return and they will be able to live in peace and happiness again. It took them a week or two to conform to the various stringent rules laid down for these German, natural spies themselves, are fearfully afraid of spies—now it worries them very little."

"For instance, they must not walk more than two abreast in the streets, and if a friend should approach from the opposite direction they must stop, under any circumstances, stop and speak to him. If they do they are almost certain to be arrested and sent into gaol."

**INVADER'S SYMPATHY.**  
"Bruges is nearly occupied by German Marines, who are really very sympathetic, and it is plain they are sorry for the poor Belgian people. It is a different matter with the German regulars, the Prussian Guard type of soldier, who are most tyrannical in their methods of treating the Belgians."

"One of my friends, the other day, offered a café in which a number of Prussian officers were sitting. They spiked helmets hung in a row on the wall and my friend, just for a joke, threw his hat so that it caught and hung on to the spike of one of the helmets. He was immediately seized and locked up for ten days."

"Almost every day German troops are marching through Bruges on their way to and from the front. Slightly wounded Germans—thousands of them—also pass through very frequently. Every day trains return from the front containing the bodies of thousands of dead German soldiers for cremation at Liège. They are piled up in bundles of four and packed into the coaches in a stinking position."

**THE STANDING MELT.**  
German military bands play in various parts of the town every day for the entertainment of the people. A few mornings ago in one of the squares a band was in the middle of a selection, when one of the Allied airplanes appeared overhead. Without waiting to finish the tune, the bandmen threw down their instruments and ran for dear life."

"Food and other commodities are none too plentiful. Flour, soap, and salt are very scarce. There is hardly any coal, and I am afraid it will go hard with the poor this winter."

**THE ALEXANDRA CAFE** cannot be described as a "cheap" place, for the food is very good, and the service is excellent. It is a place where you can get a good meal for a reasonable price.

**LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND.**  
"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

**WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND.**  
Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

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## TUBORG BEER

Yearly Output 92,000,000 Bottles

By special appointment to the ROYAL DANISH COURT.

Supplied to—"THE HOUSE OF LORDS" and "THE HOUSE OF COMMONS."

SOME PRESS OPINIONS—  
"Financial News": "The superior quality of the Beer will secure a large share of patronage."  
"Sporting Life": "To those of our readers desiring a light, refreshing and palatable drink, we can confidently recommend Tuborg Beer."  
"Lancet": "The Beer is admirably light in character, showing a low alcohol strength, and the taste is delicately bitter; the absence of objectionable preservatives and of bitter substitutes was ascertained."

ON SALE AT ALL HOTELS AND CLUBS.

CAN BE OBTAINED FROM—  
MESSRS. NAM HING LOONG-WING ON CO., TY SING, HONG KONG, KOWLOON, Etc. Etc. AND THE SOLE AGENT.

WALLACE J. HANSEN,  
A QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Tels. 1012.

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IN WHICH ARE LISTED THE NAMES OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL Funds at 31st Dec. 1914, £23,422,185.

Authorized Capital (in £) 1,000,000.

Subscribed Capital £15,000,000.

Paid up Capital £3,677,500.

Fire Funds £2,859,114.

Life & Annuity Funds £1,152,180.

Sinking Fund Account £8,511,000.

Revenue Fire Branch £2,467,158.

Life and Annuity £1,973,259.

Revenue Marine Department £262,692.

Other Receipts £30,193.

£23,533,518.

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. Agents.

### JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear.

MADE TO ORDER.

CHERRY & CO.,  
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Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 421.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

### SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880.

IRON STEEL METAL AND HARDWARE MERCHANDISE, Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Casts, Importers, General Storekeepers and Shipchangers, Nos. 53 and 57, HING LOONG STREET, (End Street), West of Central Market, Telephone No. 515.

Hongkong, September 4, 1915.

### FRENCH LESSONS.

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Mr. R. Almond, Mr. and Mrs. Lacombe.

Mr. J. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lezard.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lennox.

Mr. W. Budge, Miss Lennox.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Lennox.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Lennox.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Lennox.







## BY TELEGRAPH.

(Boulter's Service to the China Mail.)

## THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

## SEVERE FIGHTING IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

## THE TURKS OCCUPY TABRIZ.

## ROUMANIA TO JOIN THE ALLIES.

## THE STRUGGLE IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

## DESPERATE ENGAGEMENTS.

LONDON, Jan. 12, 5.30 p.m.

To-day's Paris *communiqué* says:—From the Sea to the Oise, there have been fairly vigorous cannonades. There has been very lively fighting in the north of Soissons, around the trenches captured by us. The enemy several times took the offensive, but was repulsed. We took fresh sections of trenches. There have been artillery duels from Soissons to Rheims. Our heavy guns were most effective. Our artillery was also very accurate in the district around Soissons.

The Beau Sejour redoubt was the scene of a desperate struggle. The enemy succeeded in establishing himself in a trench inside the redoubt, of which we hold the salient. The struggle continues.

We repulsed attacks at Bois-de-Consenvoye and a Bois-de-Bouche. Our detachments south-east of Ciry-sur-Vesouze routed Germans who were pillaging the village of St. Sauveur.

Owing to snowstorms, there is a calm in the Vosges and Alsace.

## VIOLENT BOMBARDMENTS.

LONDON, Jan. 13, 2.45 a.m.

The Paris evening *communiqué* says:—The enemy violently bombarded all night the French positions on the Plateau of Perrieres, to the north-east of Soissons to-day, and made a desperate attempt to re-take one of the positions. The result is unknown at present.

## SEVERE ENGAGEMENTS.

LONDON, Jan. 13, 5.15 p.m.

A Paris *communiqué* states:—Persistent bad weather impeded the operations almost over the entire front and there has been a sand storm at the dunes.

Our artillery at Nieuport and Ypres successfully bombarded the enemy's trenches.

Fighting of the most bitter character took place throughout the day around Spur 132.

At Soissons the Germans are employing very large forces.

We maintained ourselves at the top of the slope to the west of the Spur, but to the east we had to give ground. A struggle is proceeding.

Our artillery between Soissons and Berry-au-Bac caused explosions at various points amidst the enemy's batteries.

Artillery duels have been fought with great violence from Rheims to Argonne.

We hold the salient redoubt of the German fortified position at Beausjour and have established a trench within sixty metres of the German trenches.

There has been rain and wind in the Argonne district.

Elsewhere, intermittent cannonading has taken place, but the weather has been foggy, with a heavy fall of snow.

## TURKS OCCUPY TABRIZ.

Jan. 13, 2.15 p.m.

A telegram from Petrograd states that the Turks have occupied Tabriz.

[Tabriz is the capital of the Azerbaijan province in Persia. It has a population of 195,000 and an important transit trade.—Ed.]

## RUMANIA TO ENTER THE WAR.

## JOINING WITH THE ALLIES.

LONDON, Jan. 13, 7.40 a.m.

The *Times* correspondent at Sofia states that even should Italy remain neutral, Rumania has decided to enter the Concert of the Entente Powers in the middle of February.

## DISEASE RAMPANT IN VIENNA.

LONDON, Jan. 13, 2.45 a.m.

A telegram from Venice says that the conditions in Vienna are intolérable. Small-pox, cholera, and typhoid fever are raging, and numerous cases have been reported from all parts of Austria.

The price of flour has tripled, and butter has advanced to double price; while delicacies are unobtainable.

A crowd of fugitives are arriving at Vienna from Bukhovina. Hundreds of destitute persons, mostly Jews, are stranded on the Rumanian frontier, on the verge of starvation. The total of the refugees is estimated at half-a-million.

## THE FIGHTING IN THE EASTERN THEATRE.

## GERMANS SUFFERING HEAVY LOSSES.

LONDON, Jan. 13, 2.45 a.m.

A Petrograd *communiqué* says:—The Germans continued the tactics which are now customary with them, namely, attacks by small detachments in isolated districts. All were easily repulsed.

The Germans ineffectively maintain a desperate offensive at Sukba. On Monday they attacked four times. Russian scouts at dawn on the same day approached German trenches, and successfully threw hand grenades amongst the enemy, inflicting heavy losses. The enemy likewise suffered severely as the result of a night attack on the village of Samice, leaving 500 dead on the field.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## RUSSIANS SEVERELY DEFEAT THE TURKS.

LONDON, January 13.

A Petrograd *communiqué* relating to the Army in the Caucasus states that stubborn fighting continues with the Turkish rearwards at Olti, and that the heroic struggle at Karaurgan is turning to the advantage of the Russians.

The Russians captured one Turkish battalion, practically annihilated another, and seized a Turkish camp with an artillery depot.

(British Foreign Official Telegram.)

## LOYALTY OF SULTAN OF SELANGOR.

The Sultan of Selangor has addressed a letter to the High Commissioner as follows:—Although the Sultan of Turkey is of the same religion as myself, my Government has absolutely no concern with the Turkish Government and my Chiefs and People are all loyal to the British Government. I pray that the British may be victorious in the present war.

## WAR NEWS.

Details are published of the death of Major Eric Drewmond, formerly aide-de-camp to the Governor of Bombay. On the night of November 13, when he had been in France less than a week, he volunteered to lead a battalion of Gurkhas out of their trenches to attack the Germans. A few yards out he was shot dead.

Among the names of officers and men mentioned by Sir John French for distinguished services in the field is that of Lieut.-Colonel Marriable, who commanded the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry in Hongkong and later in Singapore and has been acting as Commander of No. 2 base in France.

While the Kaiser was recently on a visit to a hospital at Metz he presented a red cross to a wounded French private with the remark: "Take this as a souvenir." The soldier declined to accept the gift and throwing back his head, he said: "I am a soldier, and I am not a patient. That is a souvenir for me."

The German aeroplane which recently appeared over Dover flew high, passed over Deal, and aimed at Dover Castle. The bomb fell 400 yards from its mark ploughed up a garden and smashed a few windows. People have been searching for pieces of shell as mementoes.

## EXPORTS PROHIBITED.

The Gazette contains a notice which prohibits the export of clover and grass seeds, and of other kinds of European crops except those of the allies, Spain and Portugal, and fish oils to anywhere.

## RAISED FROM THE RANKS.

The Gazette announces that commissions have been awarded to thirty non-commissioned officers for services in the field.

## LAST MOMENTS ON H.M.S. FORMIDABLE.

Stories of survivors of H.M.S. Formidable show that shortly before the vessel was struck sixteen shells and a rattling of guns heralded the New Year. Most of the men were asleep when the explosion occurred. They soon realised that there was something serious as the captain ordered the boats out. There was only one life left in the ship yet. The captain's last words were standing by his side as the ship disappeared. One marine was blown twenty feet into the air and fell into the water and was rescued.

## THE BOMBARDING OF DAR-ES-SALAAM.

Advices from Nairobi dated December 15 state that His Majesty's ships Fox and Goliath bombarded Dar-es-Salaam, doing considerable damage. All the enemy's vessels in the harbour were entirely disabled. Fourteen Europeans and twenty natives were captured. The British losses were one killed and twelve wounded.

## CHRISTMAS IN THE TRENCHES.

Eye-witnesses at Headquarters say: Christmas has come and gone without modification of the situation. The weather was much colder. There was a hard frost on Christmas eve and Christmas day was misty. We captured a German trench and discovered a group of buildings which were the German headquarters. We concentrated our batteries on them, firing wildly, and then searched the ground with shrapnel. It is believed that the bombardment was effective.

Eye-witnesses give instances of the Germans having many killed in recent minor engagements. Bozina Day was quiet, and the weather frosty, with sleet and rain. He describes the presentations of gifts from the King, the Queen and Prince's Mary and says they gave the most intense pleasure. The exposure of the trench was almost pathetic. Many wrote personal letters of thanks to their Majesties.

## GERMAN EXPERT CRITICISM OF THE POSITION.

A German wireless message says that experts picture the Russian occupation of the line from Krivno to Jadow as a weakening of their position. In other words, the line must be fixed that for the present the Russian extreme left is proving superior to its opponents.

The message adds that important news may be expected from the Congress since the

French appear to have assembled strong forces along the line Half-Emment-Toul-Nancy, and they still hold the Vosges passes.

## CARL LODY'S LAST LETTER.

Carl Lody's last letter, written in the Tower on the night before his execution, is published in the *London Times*. It is addressed to the app's sister, and runs as follows: My Darling—I have trusted in my God. He has decided. Through many dangers of life He has guided me, and He has always saved me. More than of others, He has shown me the beauty of the world, and I may not complain. My hour has struck, and I must take the way through the dark valley, as many of my good, brave comrades have during this dreadful struggle of the nations. Where I am going there is no worry; there are no alarms. Therefore I go to meet my fate in the same spirit and with the same courage as our glorious forefathers displayed. "Mit Gott für Kaiser und Reich" (With God for King and country). May my life be judged worthy to be a humble sacrifice on the altar of the Fatherland. The death of a hero on the battlefield is perhaps more beautiful but has not been my lot, and I die here in a lonely, dark and unknown. Yet the consciousness that I die in the service of my country makes death easier. I shall die as an officer, and not as a spy.

## TELEGRAMS TO NETHERLANDS INDIA PAPERS.

The *Hague*, December 28-January 2: The British now have two million men at the front and this number is to be brought up to two and a half millions before the end of the year. The German army in north France has recently been receiving important reinforcements. The *Times* estimates the losses of the German army to date at a million men, and the number of still available reserves at four millions.

Evidence is accumulating that the Germans are taking steps preparatory to an early general retreat in Belgium. Antwerp is now garrisoned by 200,000 men, 3,000 of whom are engaged day and night in work on the fortifications, the character of which is to be entirely altered. It is stated that in the event of a retreat, the Germans will compel the inhabitants of Antwerp to leave the city, which will result in a fresh stream of refugees making their way to Holland.

In the meantime the successes of the Allies along the Western front are gradually increasing in extent and importance. After five days' severe fighting the Belgians captured Lombardijde, while the French have taken Bois-de-Petre, whence it will be possible for them to bombard the forts of Metz. To the south of Ypres, the Allies surprised an entire German column, which was proceeding to attack the British position. The British fleet has made a fresh demonstration off the Belgian coast. In Flanders and North France severe storms and heavy rains have badly damaged the position of both sides.

It is confirmed that the Russians have successfully resumed the offensive in Galicia and the Carpathians. A Vienna message announces that important Russian forces continue to advance in Central Galicia and have occupied Krosno and Jasio, while the Austrians have been surprised to fall back on Gorizia and have evacuated the Duka in part. The position of the Russians in Poland has considerably improved. Their operations are now directed chiefly against the Austrian right wing, which they are endeavouring to encircle. The Serbians have again blown up the bridge at Feslin. In Serbia it will be necessary for Austria to place an entire new army in the field.

The Daily Chronicle learns that an extensive plot has been discovered in Italy for carrying on trade in contraband. Numerous arrests have been made.

## SUPREME COURT.

The Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., and Mr. Justice Gompertz, sat in the Full Court today to hear a motion by Mr. Allan Potter representing the defendant in the action *Tong A. Yau, administratrix of the estate of Lam Yau Woon, deceased, versus Wong Siu Tong* asking that the plaintiff give security for the defendant's costs of the order to the Full Court from the Chief Justice's order dated November 20 in the sum of \$1,000 to the satisfaction of the Registrar and that in the meantime all further proceedings be stayed.

Mr. C. A. S. Rye (of Mr. Gardner's office) instructed Mr. Potter. Counsel said there were two motions to come before their Lordships, the first being a motion on behalf of defendant that the plaintiff-appellant should give security for costs of appeal; the other was a motion by way of appeal from the decision of the learned Chief Justice. He had received a communication from the solicitor for the plaintiff-appellant, Mr. Leo D'Almeida e Castro, saying that he had no further instructions, so he suggested that the appeal be called on now and that if the appellant did not appear he be dismissed with costs to include costs of the motion for security.

Appellant was called but did not enter an appearance, and their Lordships made an order in the terms asked for by Mr. Potter.

## SPORTING.

## CRICKET.

HONGKONG C.C. v. CIVIL SERVICE C.C.

The following will represent the Hongkong Cricket Club against the Civil Service Cricket Club on Saturday, 16th inst.—R. Hancock, (Captain) D. E. Donnelly, A. E. Goss, P. J. Jack, R. Kennedy, P. S. Leigh-Bennett, M. M. Mas, Capt. E. D. Matthews, E. J. R. Mitchell, S. S. Moore, and A. N. Other.

## THE WORLD FAMOUS PHILIP-PINE CONSTABULARY BAND.

By the courtesy of His Excellency the Governor General of the Philippines Islands the famous band, which is on its way to the Panama Pacific Exhibition, will give a complimentary concert to His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong in the Public Gardens from 4 to 5.30 p.m. on Friday the 13th January, 1915.

The public of Hongkong are cordially invited to be present.

The programme will be as follows:—

March, Loyal Comrades, Blackburg Overture, Blackburg, Klau Suite, At the King's Court, Sousa, Her Ladyship, the Countess, Her Grace, the Duchess, Her Majesty, the Queen

Trumpet Solo, Infamatus from Stabat Mater, Leon Roberto, Rossini

Excerpts from, The Girl in the Taxi, Jean Gilbert

Cardas, The Ghost of the Warrior, Grossmann

Fantasia, Albion, Bostons

W. H. Loving, Captain P.C. Conductor.

## TURF STATISTICS FOR 1914.

Mr J. B. Noel Again Leads.

The following is the detailed list of the winning owners, trainers, and jockeys of 1914. Mr J. B. Noel again heads the list of owners, and Mr E. Hulton, who ran him close last year, has to be content with third place. Mr W. Astor being second. A Taylor occupies premier place among the trainers as regards amount of stakes won, but R. Wotton, who is third on the list, has the honour of having trained the largest number of winning horses, S. Donoghue, of course, is the most prominent jockey, 129 successes to his credit out of 696 mounts.

## Winning Jockeys.

| Donoghue, S.  | Mounts. | Lost. | Won. |
|---------------|---------|-------|------|
| Clark, J.     | 437     | 369   | 68   |
| Wing, M.      | 460     | 401   | 59   |
| Grigg, Walter | 384     | 320   | 64   |
| Rickaby, P.   | 322     | 332   | 49   |
| Bullock, J.   | 382     | 335   | 47   |
| Thesley, E.   | 393     | 314   | 45   |
| Spence, W.    | 329     | 309   | 41   |
| Haxley, W.    | 250     | 207   | 43   |
| Dick, D.      | 236     | 197   | 39   |
| Proft, J.     | 336     | 293   | 38   |
| Foy, C.       | 297     | 262   | 35   |
| Ledson, J.    | 271     | 228   | 33   |
| Robbins, H.   | 402     | 329   | 33   |
| Townsend, F.  | 215     | 182   | 33   |
| Gardiner, E.  | 275     | 233   | 32   |
| Fox, F.       | 291     | 258   | 32   |
| Whalley, A.   | 364     | 273   | 31   |
| Thwaites, J.  | 446     | 417   | 29   |
| Joll, S. H.   | 243     | 220   | 23   |
| Joan, H.      | 192     | 157   | 26   |
| Cooper, J. R. | 293     | 247   | 28   |

## Principal Winning Owners.

| H. M. The King          | £      | s  |
|-------------------------|--------|----|
| Mr. J. B. Noel          | 11,714 | 10 |
| Mr. W. Astor            | 10,917 | 0  |
| Mr. E. Hulton           | 14,969 | 0  |
| Lord Cadogan            | 14,337 | 5  |
| Sir E. Cassel           | 15,018 | 0  |
| Col. Hall Walker        | 11,348 | 10 |
| Lord Derby              | 9,824  | 0  |
| Sir J. Thurst           | 9,258  | 0  |
| Sir S. Peel             | 8,772  | 0  |
| Mr. W. M. Singer        | 7,592  | 0  |
| Lord Carnarvon          | 7,297  | 0  |
| Mr. J. Buchanan         | 7,213  | 0  |
| Mr. G. Edwards          | 6,696  | 0  |
| Mr. P. Nolle            | 6,490  | 0  |
| Mr. H. B. Duryea        | 5,647  | 0  |
| Mr. F. Jones            | 5,090  | 0  |
| Lord Londonderry        | 4,784  | 0  |
| Lord St. David          | 4,448  | 0  |
| Capt. J. G. R. Home     | 4,438  | 0  |
| Duke of Portland        | 4,251  | 0  |
| Sir A. Bailey           | 4,215  | 0  |
| Mr. W. M. Sill          | 3,959  | 0  |
| Mr. H. M. Harrigan      | 3,446  | 0  |
| Duke of Westminster     | 3,430  | 0  |
| Mr. J. P. Whitely       | 3,411  | 0  |
| Mr. L. Neumann          | 3,367  | 0  |
| Lord Rotherby           | 3,284  | 10 |
| Lord Kilmere            | 3,268  | 0  |
| Mr. A. de la Roche      | 3,217  | 0  |
| Mr. J. de la Roche      | 3,129  | 0  |
| Mr. R. Wootton          | 3,139  | 0  |
| Mr. A. F. Basset        | 3,116  | 0  |
| Lord Villiers           | 3,124  | 0  |
| Mr. L. Drax             | 3,116  | 0  |
| Mr. J. A. de Rothschild | 3,114  | 0  |
| Mr. W. V. Lister        | 3,080  | 0  |
| Mr. G. D. Smith         | 3,055  | 10 |
| Mr. M. Singer           | 3,041  | 0  |
| Colonel Story           | 3,038  | 0  |

## WINNING TRAINERS IN 1914.

|     |                   | Winning<br>batches | Races<br>Won | £     |
|-----|-------------------|--------------------|--------------|-------|
| 1.  | A. Taylor         | 13                 | 30           | 51753 |
| 2.  | C. Merton         | 13                 | 29           | 51753 |
| 3.  | R. Wootton        | 29                 | 49           | 17458 |
| 4.  | G. Lambton        | 22                 | 35           | 3485  |
| 5.  | W. T. Robinson    | 18                 | 35           | 3485  |
| 6.  | W. Halsey         | 7                  | 11           | 11238 |
| 7.  | R. Marsh          | 5                  | 11           | 11744 |
| 8.  | H. B. Persse      | 23                 | 35           | 11033 |
| 9.  | R. C. Dawson      | 8                  | 15           | 1062  |
| 10. | Capt. Dewhurst    | 10                 | 17           | 9565  |
| 11. | C. Waugh          | 16                 | 31           | 800   |
| 12. | P. Harrigan       | 23                 | 48           | 23    |
| 13. | O. Peck           | 18                 | 26           | 37    |
| 14. | T. Harrigan       | 18                 | 27           | 883   |
| 15. | E. Darling        | 18                 | 18           | 7630  |
| 16. | S. Pickering      | 12                 | 15           | 7125  |
| 17. | W. Waugh          | 11                 | 19           | 7083  |
| 18. | R. Day            | 11                 | 17           | 7052  |
| 19. | J. A. Dawson      | 12                 | 23           | 6551  |
| 20. | R. G. de Mestre   | 13                 | 19           | 6156  |
| 21. | R. Jones          | 23                 | 37           | 6115  |
| 22. | E. Pratt          | 14                 | 13           | 5948  |
| 23. | J. Fallon         | 11                 | 17           | 524   |
| 24. | J. P. Hallik      | 13                 | 29           | 5511  |
| 25. | O. Leader         | 11                 | 20           | 547   |
| 26. | R. Steward        | 10                 | 19           | 5156  |
| 27. | C. V. Lister      | 18                 | 25           | 5015  |
| 28. | F. Lambton (late) | 11                 | 17           | 4970  |
| 29. | B. Foster         | 12                 | 12           | 4502  |
| 30. | P. P. Gilpin      | 9                  | 15           | 4501  |
| 31. | A. J. Joyner      | 6                  | 10           | 4387  |
| 32. | M. D. Pascoe      | 9                  | 22           | 43    |
| 33. | T. J. M. M.       | 3                  | 6            | 4069  |
| 34. | J. Kenwick        | 15                 | 23           | 4052  |

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| \$23.50     | 18.50      |
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| TAKEUCHI MARU | Shanghai | Yokohama | 1st Jan. |
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| TAKEUCHI MARU | Shanghai | Yokohama | 1st Jan. |
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FROM THE HONGKONG  
OBSERVATORY.

—

The following Typhoon signals were

located on the Masthead on Sign  
the Harbour Office at

Fowlees Godowns, H. M. S. Tames

Green Island, Standard Oil Promises La

Bl. box and F. O. Quarters, Lyonsmont.

10

A CONE indicates a Typhoon point upward to the North of the

Galaxy.

1. DATE \_\_\_\_\_

from the Colony:

The above signals will, as heretofore,

boasted only when typhoons exist in su

positions or are moving in such a direction that information regarding them is of

No. 11 Signal will be accompanied  
the Explosive Bombs, as above, b

event of the information conveyed by

signal being first published by night.

The Night Signals will be substituted

the Day Signals at sunset, and will, however, be altered during the night.



